NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

ME M. W. GORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON ST

AMUSSMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THRATES, Broadway-Inen Masz-Bon't RIBLOTS GARDEN Broadway - SCHOOLHASTER - GHAND DOWERY THEATER, BOWETT-HERNE TER HUNTER, OR

BURTON'S THEATER, Chembers street-LAUGE WHEN

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Was SPEAKS PIRST MAURA KERNE'S VARISTIES, Broadway-Much Aso WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway -- BREIGHTAN PER-

BUCKLEY'S BURLEMQUE OPERA HOUSE, 500 Broad-AGADEST HALL, 663 Brondway -PANORANIC PETERS New York, Sunday, January 27, 1856.

Our report of the proceedings of the House Representatives yesterday, though very brief, is full of pith and importance. A number of resolu tions were proposed by the black republicans to test the sense of the House upon the slavery question, as it specially relates to the agitation of the subject in and out of Congress, and to the resto ration of the Missouri restriction. It will be re. membered that, under the rule, no debate was per mitted upon the declarations contained in the rese botions alluded to. We will recapitulate the business of the day. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, proposed, in sub-

No man shall be elected Speaker who does not fully and heartily spenpathize with a large majority of the country for the restoration of the Missouri compromise, or who shall becaute to exert himself for the restoration of that restriction.

This was rejected by a majority of one. Second

The restriction shall be restored as a proper indication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, as the necessary and certain means of reviving harmony and concord among the States of the Union. This was adopted by a majority of one. Thirdly-

Useless and factious agreement on of the shavery question in or out of Congress, is unwise and unjust in every section of the Union, but until the restriction is restored it as solemn duty we owe to the past, present and future to steadily and firmly persist in the efforts to that end. This was rejected by a majority of three. Mr-Puller-we presume it to be the Know Nothing can-

didate for the Speakership-proposed a remation, declaring that The agitation of the slavery question is unwise, and unjust to a portion of the people, injurious to every sec-tion, and ought not to be countenanced.

This was adopted by one majority. Mr. Meacham. of Vermont, offered a resolution, asserting that

This was adopted by a vote of one hundred and eight to ninety-three. Thirty-two members were absent. The sentiment of a majority of the House, as indicated by the votes upon these several propo-Speaker shall be of the black republican stripe was rejected, as was also the assertion that the restoration of the Missouri restriction shall be persisted in. One of our correspondents states that the plurality rule will be again brought forward on Monday or Tuesday next, by a democrat, and that its adoption

We devote a large portion of our space to-day to letters from our correspondents at London, Paris, Madrid, and Vienna, and liberal extracts from our late files of foreign papers. The letter daguerreo type, as it were, the state of the public mind, at the four capitals whence they are dated, upon the important and absorbing questions of the day. Among the extracts we give a speech of Lord Elgin late Governor-General of Canada, upon the affairs of Europe and America, and the opinions of several of the most renewned British Admirals upon the operations of the Allies in the Baltic.

The investigation in the case of the Chief of Police was adjourned yesterday, in consequence of the illness of the Recorder and the absence of the City Judge, who was engaged in the trial of Ebling. The seansel for the defence was also absent, but the counsel for the prosecution were both present. The investigation will be resumed on Saturday next.

The trial of Mr. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on the charge of bribery, was concluded reported that they could not agree upon a verdict; but the Judge instructed them to deliberate further upon the case. Up to nine o'clock last evening the jury had not reported their decision. They were, therefore, locked up for the night.

Elsewhere we give a report of the evidence adduced before the Aldermanic committee, at their meeting yesterday, in support of the claim of Alderman Drake to retain his seat in the Board, against the counter claim of Nicholas Seagrist. The Inspectors of the First district of the Twenty-second ward it will be seen swear to having counted for Seagrist the scratched ticket alleged in the petition of Seagrist as having been thrown aside. The remaining testimony aims to discredit the testimony of Felix Callahan, who swore to having voted for Drake at the last general election, though not a naturalized citizen at the time. The evidence, though closed, shows nothing rebutting the statement that eight votes given for Nick Seagrist were not reckoned in the canvass.

From the official report of the City Inspector we learn that there were 375 deaths in the city during the past week, namely: 55 men, 75 wamen, 133 boys, and 112 girls, exhibiting an increase of 51 on the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 229 were under ten years of age. There were 7 deaths of bronchitis, 47 of consumption, 19 of inflammation of the lungs, 4 of congestion of the brain, 6 of inflammation of the brain, 20 of dropsy in the head, 5 of inflammation of the bowels, 5 of dysentery, 5 of disease of the heart, 4 of malformation of the heart, 5 of typhus fever, 6 of small pox, 36 of convulsions (infantile), 13 of croup, 41 of scarlet fever, 19 of marasmus (infantile), and 2 of hooping cough. There were also 7 premature births, 29 cases of stillborn, and 13 deaths from violent causes, including 2 spicides and 2 cases of poisoning. The following is the classification of diseases :- Bones, joints, &c ... 5; brain and nerves, 79; generative organs, 8; heart and blood vessels, 14; lungs, throat, &c., 100; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 51; stillborn and prema ture births, 36; stomach, bowels, and other diges tive organs, 51; uncertain seat and general fevers 24; old age, 6; unknown, 1. The nativity table gives 287 natives of the United States, 42 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, 4 unknown, and the balance of various European countries.

Activity in trade vesterday was checked by the choked condition of the harbor and rivers with ice. The Atlantic docks were so frozen in as to make the delivery of goods from them, in a measure, impossible; and as large quantities of grain and flour are held there on storeage, sales for speedy delivery on shipboard, were impracticable. Vessels arriving with cargoes from southern ports find it difficult to discharge them, and in some cases it is found to be impossible. In the meantime the receipts by the railroads were light, and had to be carted to vessels, if moved at all, and at a heavy expense, as the streets, from the debris of the late snow storm, are rendered almost impussible, and as high as two cents per bushel has been paid for carting grain from the Erie and Hudson River railroad depots across the town from the North to the East river. The sales of cotton vesterday embraced about 600 bales, without change in prices. Flour was without change. There continued to be a good domestic demand for medium exten brands of Southern and Western, and among the sales were 1,000 barrels St. Louis Bay State | gislature.

mills, at \$9 12. Wheat was firm for prime lots; red see sold at \$1 95, and Missouri white at \$2 12 a \$2 15. Corn was steady, with light transactions. Pork was heavy; sales of meas were made at \$16 25. and at the close there were sellers at \$16 124, without takers. Prime sold at \$14. Sugars and collecwere steady, without change in prices. Freights, were mactive; engagements moderate, owing to Vae difficulties of loading from the present condition of the docks and harbor.

The Recent and Present State of Parties. There is something remarkable in the recent and present state of parties in this country. It is noteworthy that they took their distinctive form at the close of Mr. Monroe's administration—that time of pergatory to the politician and the political trader. The close of the war inaugurated a breathless calm both here and in Europe. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 settled all questions by the supreme power of might. Political institutions and chiefs, territorial claims and conflicts, personal dignities and precedence came under the statutes of Vienna and were settled and foreclosed. This was the exercise for the time being of the highest authority—an authority that had power to exact obedience to its commands. It obliterated from the face of Eu rope, to the utmost possible degree, all traces of the Napoleons, and it introduced a combination of all the leading States, by which de mocracy and republicanism, and all monarchical illegitimacy, were utterly proscribed. Peace-a long forty years peace-followed Meanwhile, France had floundered, overthrowing the imbecile family placed upon the throne by the sovereigns, and re-established another branch of her royal waiters in the person of Louis Philippe. But the peace of Europe was maintained. The absorption of Poland did not disturb it-the re-establishment of the Napoleons did not disturb it-the total disregard of the treaty of Vienna by all the leading parties to that compact, did not disturb it Peace had its foundation for once, to some extent, in trade; trade and commerce and money and humanity had come up and must be heard-and they were heard.

Suddenly we had the Russian war-it was the only war that could have been provoked by the British Cabinet without effecting its overthrow-it was the only war under which the integrity of British commerce and the vitality of her manufactures could have been main tained--it was the only war which could be carried on by the politicians; and so that Cabinet has been sustained. But the forty years peace in Europe has been broken-that charm no longer exists. The field is open, and the clash of arms may be counted on as a certain consequence of the state of positive disorganization that exists among the chief continental cabinets.

It is not a little remarkable, indeed, that in the political affairs of the United States-in the rise, progress and fall of the old parties-in the shocking state of disorganization and demoralization of the whigs and the democrats there is to be found a striking analogy to the chief movements of the States of Europe within the period alluded to. The great disturbances in reference to the recharter of the bank, and the tariff, and nullification, by which the very existence of the federal Union was severely tried, correspond almost literally to the furore on the other side when Russia took upon herself the utter obliteration of the kingdom of Poland, in violation of her covenants entered into sixteen years before. So, again, the revolution in France in 1848-an event of extraordinary significance to all the world-was cotemporary with the treason of the Van Burens in this country, and the substantial induction of abolitionism as an active and formidable element in American politics.

The European events to which we have referred have ended in the total overthrow of the old parties and in the inauguration of new ones, with new motives of action, new objects to be gained, and new associations to be maintained. Europe is in a condition of absolute disintegration, and if we transfer the reflections just made upon the state of governments upon that side of the water, to the state of parties on this, we shall have a correct idea of our own political condition. The reflections suggested by this state of things are not at all creditable to American politics. Europe has actually advanced, in spite of her absolutism, the work of free government. England is rapidly removing all the barriers to popular elective rights. France, in the very act of restoring Napoleon, has established an example fatal to monarchy. While these signs betoken the regeneration of Europe, the American people have been taking to their councils a brood of abolitionists and domestic traitors who threaten destroy the republic.

The rise of the independent press has been atterly fatal to the politicians, and to parties, of this country. Its first effect was the complete demolition of the mere party press, and ultimate ly the release of the public mind from all ouligations to party. The independent press here and in England is an institution second only to that of the government itself. As an educational system, it stands foremost of all; as a political instructor it is wholly unrivalled as a democratic agency it is more potent than parties, politicians, and schools, and minist rs. and laws, and all the learned professions and professors combined. It has released the people of the United States from party; raised the people of England from ignorance; it has tickled the popular car in France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Hungary, and will one of these days pour into it its lessons of wisdom and fix the requirements of republicanism in those

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW-THE WAY IT STANDS BEFORE THE COURTS .-- Hon. E. C. Delavan, President of the State Temperance Society, in reference to the trials of the constitutionality of the Liquor law, says:-

tionality of the Liquor law, says:—
Prosecutions for infractions of the law have in a great measure ceased, and the tealers are now about as busy as ever in dispensing their poison. The Supreme Court, in one judicial district, embracing one of the sarge cities, has declared the law unconstitutional. On the other hand, the Supreme Court in three other Judicial districts, before which similar questions have been brought, have decided the other way. It is hoped a decision of the court of last resort, in cases now before it, will not be long delayed. I cannot but anticipate a tavoracle one. Should such be realized, there can be no coubt of the ability and disposition of the people to execute the law.

"The dealers are now about as busy as ever in disposing their poison!" In this respect

in dispensing their poison!" In this respect Governor Clark and Mr. Delavan differ widely; but we rather suspect that the latter is substantially correct, and that the Governor has been humbugged by Weed and Greeley. But Mr. Delavan hopes for a speedy final decision on the constitutionality of the law from the Court of Appeals. So do we. Let us know as soon as possible whether this law, which is practically defunct, is technically dead or alive. The decision may be useful to the Le-

The Lete National Anti-Slavery Bazaar-Sritisb. and French Contributions-Madam Groffroy St. Hilaire and Minister Whooler' Siave, Jane Johnson.

The New York National Anti-Slavery Standard of Friday, publishes from the pen of Maria Weston Chapman, No. 6 Chauncey Place, Boston, a lengthy official report of that abolition institution known as the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, including a detailed statement of the contributors and the contributions to the late annual fair at Boston, being the twenty-second of the series. From this official report we make a few extracts illustrative of the active sympathy of the abolition philanthropists of Great Britain and France in the cause.

The receipts of the Bazaar for December, 1854, were \$5,011; for December, 1855, \$4,650a slight falling off, chargeable, perhaps, to the Russian war and the high prices of provisions, causes which affect the subscriptions to phianthropy as well as the movements of our domestic exchanges and foreign commerce.

The report then proceeds to say that, "for their constant, sympathetic, devoted and abundant co-operation, during all these toilsome years, we feel how much we owe our honored and beloved associates in Great Britain. To our beloved and honored friends, the Webbs Allens, Haughtons and Edmundsons, of Dubin; the Wighams, of Edinburg; the Patons, of Glasgow; the Armisteads, Baineses and Lupions, of Leeds; Mesdames Reid, Massie and Sturch, of London; Miss Estlin and friends, of Bristol; Miss Whitlegge and friends, Manchester; S. A. Steinthal, of Bridgewater; George Thompson; Mr. Bishop and friends, of Liverpool; the Sturges, of Northfleet, with all their numerous and to us unknown friends, whom (as the tribes inscribed on his breast-plate by Moses.) 'we bear continually on our hearts, though we know not their names'-to each and to all of these we gratefully offer the asprance of our deep sense of personal obligation for the cause's sake."

A passing eulogium is also paid to the Earl of Carlisle and his sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, who, according to her own declaration, "felt impelled to stretch her hand across the Atlantic to a band near to every sympathy of her heart," and this while her own white tenantry, in some cases, have been subjected to cruelties which would disgrace the most avage of our Indian tribes. Among the new British contributors to the Bazaar, Lady McCashill and Lady Blackburne "receive the warmest scknowledgments for their exquisite gifts."

Next come the "friends of the cause" in France. Of these our lady reporter of the Bazaar says:- "To our excellent friends in France, also, the Monods and Kellers, the André-Walthers and de Staels of Paris, the Guépins of Nantes, the Girauds of Angers, and the friends co-operating with them in the south of France and in Switzerland, we would express no less cordial and grateful acknowedgments."

And here we have a bit of romance, exquisitely Frenchy, both in the idea which suggested the contribution and in the application thereof. Mrs. Chapman is here in her true element. Hear her:-

ment. Hear her:—

While dwelling for a moment on the exquisite taste and great value of the gifts from France, (which, in common with all others, shall be more particularly and fitly acanowisedged to each individual donor when the time and occasion serve.) one which I received through the lamented hadame Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, ments poulser guature. It is a complete trousseau for an infant, without name or it scription; but which, in all its intile component par's, tells more plainy than words could do, that the bereaved heart of some peasant mother found relief in sending the little garments, no lorger needed in her own home, to give to some slave mener, a fugrive from her own birthplace, that her child may be born in a free land. I showed to Mrs. Stowe, who was often present with us on this occasion, this of my be born in a free land. I showed to Stave, who was often present with us on this oce his affecting proof of her influence; and I piedge to that ma ernal heart in France, that it; pious

How thoughtful !- how delicate !- how entirely apropos and seasonable, considering the violent winter which is upon us, carrying the snow line down even to the borders of Georgia! "A complete trousseau for an infant !"-" be reaved heart, of some peasant mother" for birthplace, that her child may be born in a free land !" That "peasant mother," or Madame St. Hilaire, undoubtedly got the idea from "Uncle Tom," for Mrs. Chapman authoritative ly says that she showed this trousseau to Mrs. Stowe " as an affecting proof of her influence." But mark the sequel. It is singularly curious

and interesting:—

Such a slave mother came into the hall while we were thus engaged in raising funds to abolish the system that he are done with a power so deady upon four millions of persons in this self-styled land of freed im. It was Mrs. and Johnson; and all our friends present througed round to velcome and thank her—the strong-hearted woman, who, amid the thousand paralyzing influences a stave-holding nation brings to bear upon its victims, toor advantage of the decision we procured on the "Med Case," in 1855, and claimed her freedom under it. We met her not as one we were to condescend to and patronise. It was a profounc satisfaction to us to take by the hand, as our or -aborer in the cause, one whim neither that at nor esjoiery could overcome, but who swore, in the face of the world, for the truth, for her children, and for the man in prison on her account, that the miserably contemptible inited Sta es Mirister to Nicaragua lied when he said she loved slavery and was happy to return to it our belowed and honored friends, Lucretia Mott, Sarah Fugh, Rebecca Plumiy and Sarah McKim, who gave the support or their companionship to Mrs. Johnson, when she was contronted with Wheeler, will rejoice to hear that she is comfortably settled in the midst of us, our riend and neighbor; and, that "we shall want ere she wasts?"

How charmingly romantic, to he awayed. Mo-

How charmingly romantic, to be sure! Madame Geoffroy St. Hilaire, from a bereaved peasant woman of France, sends an infant's trousseau complete, for the benefit of some slave mother hurrying to the North "that her child may be born in a free land," and while the present is on exhibition at the bazaar, lo! and tehold! in comes the identical Jane Johnson captured by the Philadelphia abolitionists. with her children, from Col. Wheeler, our Nicaragua Minister, as he was passing through the city; and Jane Johnson wins the prize! This will be a plum for Passmore Williamson.

We are not altogether satisfied, however, that Jane Johnson, in preferring African "freedom" in our hard Northern wintry climate, trousseau included, has done better than she might have done by going with her master down to Nicaragua, where green corn and watermelons are among the fruits of January; where summer reigns all the year round: where the dividing lines between whites, Indians and blacks have been obliterated by the most thorough admixture of the several races; and where

slavery and fugitive slave laws are unknown. The object of these bazaars is to raise foads for abolition lecturers, pamphlets and periodicale, in order to keep up the agitation. This last anniversary of the Boston national establishment shows that the league between our own propaganda and the abolitionists of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the expenses of the war, is still actively maintained. and that our women's rights women engaged in these bazaars are still devoted to "Uncle Tom" and his family with the same blind fanaticism that distinguishes the philanthropy of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland. But if they are sincere in their zeal for negro freedom, why | ployments. Let them keep at it.

don't they, one and all, emigrate to Kansas? There we of the East would be relieved of them, and there the "border rufflans" would ultimately, perhaps, reduce them to reason.

Progress of Education in Lower Canada We have before us the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada for the last year. It is rather more interesting than such documents usually are; chiefly from the fact that in Lower Canada the people have lived until quite recently without any education at all. Farmers-or habitants as they are called-of the age of forty and over, perhaps do not read in the proportion of one out of a hundred. Of late years vigorous efforts have been made to establish a general school system. The priests have very laudably taken the lead in the matter and have fought the prejudices of the unlettered people with such success that at the present moment the total number of children receiving instruction at schools, academies and colleges in Lower Canada, is about one hundred and twenty thousand, or rather over one in eight of the whole population. This average is considerably below that of the Northern United States. The school-goers in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and most of the Northern States are one in four of the whole population. The average is the same in some of the Southern States North Carolina for instance, which has been erroneously sup posed to be a backward State in the matter of education. But the Canadians are in advance of the people of the Old Dominion; among whom the number of persons returned as studying at colleges, public schools, academies and other schools, is only about 77,000, or about one in twelve out of the whole white population-exclusive, of course, of the students who are sent to northern institutions of learning. In former times Virginia took a higher stand than North Carolina, the proportion of persons who cannot read and write in the former State being about one in twelve, while in the latter they are one in six or seven. In Lower Canada, they are probably one in five.

We find the number of "colleges" largely on the increase in Lower Canada. These colleges are for the most part schools of the academy class, managed by Roman Catholic priests, with priests for masters, and generally contriving to secure the most promising of their pupils for the church. It is not clear that such institutions are an unmixed benefit. There is such a thing as mischievous learning; and there are systems of education which are worse in every way than ignorance. It is to be hoped that the Roman Catholic colleges of Lower Canada do not belong to this class. The school system of France upon which it is believed they are in some measure based, is not a good one; and the only portions of it which rescue the whole from unqualified condemnation have been borrowed from the encyclopedists, and modern thinkers, who are probably not in favor with the priesthood of Lower Canada. A worse system of education than that of the old French Jesuits-more futile in its results, more degrading to the youthful mind, and disheartening to the energieshas, it is believed, never been devised. It is, of course, to be hoped that the Lower Canadian plan is widely different from this.

After all, common schools-and practical schools-are what the Canadians want. They want something like the national schools of Ireland-with agriculture classes, and chemistry classes, and other classes on common sense subjects of every day application; and without any trash and nonsense about metaphysics and logic, or lying histories, like Rollin's or Loriquet's, to bewilder boys, confuse their brains, and to teach them to be fools and hypocrites. If the Canadian government would improve its elementary schools so as to make them equal to its model schools and assimilate these to the Irish national schoolsthe colleges might safely be converted into theological seminaries, and used exclusively for this purpose. A single good normal school would then be all that would be wanted.

THEY OUGHT TO HAVE HAD CRUTCHES .- We give elsewhere a report of a queer debate in the Chicago Board of Aldermen. It appears that the conscript fathers of that flourishing city are getting feeble, and they have voted themselves a supply of gold headed canes, at forty dollars each, and have ordered the City Treasurer to pay for them out of the public funds. We apprehend that this remarkable transaction was caused by the spirit of imitation, which is so prevalent in the rural districts, and which gives rise to the most ridiculous blunders-as, for example, we have a hotel here named for a very successful merchant, its owner, and immediately Astor Houses spring up all over the country. In Boston they have two great hetels-the Tremont and Revere houses, both names derived from purely local causes. Tremont was derived from the three hills on which Boston was built, and the Revere House property was originally owned by a conservative old coppersmith named Paul Revere. But there are Tremont Houses all over the country; and a drinking house, which was the scene of a horrible murder, is dignified with the name of the other crack hotel in the Modern Atheas, as if it was entitled to particular reverence on account of the bloody fray that took place in it. New York has lately been notorious for the corruption of its officials, and the Chicago people seem desirious of imitating our indicted aldermen and councilmen, so they poke their fingers into the city strong box and appropriate forty dollars worth of cane a piece. Their constituents ought to lay the canes over the aldermen's backs.

EXTERMINATING THE WILD FOWL -- Game, since these late snows, has become abundant and comparatively cheap. In Grant county, Wisconsin, venison sells for three cents a pound; prairie chickens, pheasants and rabbits one dollar per dozen; quails, forty cents per dozen. From these prices, and from similar reports from other quarters, we have no doubt that a general war of extermination for the last three weeks has been actively prosecuted. from Maine to Wisconsin, upon the wild game of all kinds, and at such a rate of destruction that, with another winter like this, prairie chickens, pheasants, rabbits and quails and even fresh water fish, will soon be as plentiful in the Northern and Middle States as lions and tigers. And it is, perhaps, as well; for with the extinction of the precarious resources of butting and fishing, thousands of strong but azy fellows, living like the Indians, upon these savage pursuits, will be driven from necessity to more useful and commendable em-

MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE IN CINCINNATI-A DISGRACEFUL IMPOSITION—WILL THERE BE WAR ? -The following case between the husband of Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne and a Cincinnati newspaper reporter, reveals the existence of a somewhat mysterious but decidedly belligerent state of affairs between the high-contracting parties. In the Cincinnat Daily Columbian, a few days since, there appeared under the local head the

following article :-JULIA DEAN HAYNE AND HER ENGAGEMENT AT THE

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne and Her Engagement of two weeks, Saturday evening, at the National theatre. She appeared as "Joan of Arc," and sustained the character throughout in a manner worthy of herself and of her reputation. Though, as we before remarked, the character seems not altogether suited to her style, she entered into its minutic with a spirit and grace so just and true as to elicit the warmest encomiums of the very fine audience present. Speaking of her audiences, naturally gives rise to a regret that they should have been so shim during her engagement here. Julia certainly plays as well as she ever did, and, we think, with a still nicer appreciation of the text, and a more faithful delineation of its soud, than ever before. Surely her form has lost none of its grace, her limbs none of their symmetry, nor her lace any of its sweetness, since she last played upon our boards to overflowing houses. This falling off of audiences must certainly then be ascribed to some other cause than that of personal unpopularity. The best house of the engagement was that of the evening of her benefit. This fact, among many, no less apparent to others thun to ourselves, convinces us that this spareness of auditors is to be imputed altogether to a combination of circums tances over which the fair Julia had no control, and is in no wey indicative that she herself is otherwise than before, an selves, convinces us that this spareness of auditors is to be imputed attogether to a combination of circumstances over which the fair Julia had no control, and is in no way indicative that she herself is otherwise than before, an object dear to the hearts of the people. It must have been that she entertained such a view, (and who shall say it is incorrect?) or she would never have given utterance to the following speech, Saturday evening, in response to the earnest call which absolutely demanded her appearance before the curtain in tones that would brook sponse to the earnest call which absolutely demanded happearance before the curtain, in tones that would broom contain.

no cenial:—

Labies and Gentlemen.—This warm and generous reception outgushing, as I feel, from the fulness of your hearts, gratifies me with the assurance that a bave not yet allogether ceased to be an object of your affectum and esteem. Fardon me if I say that in moments of demondered I have dered to doubt. I have not what my offesse might be but surely I thought the fault not yours, but mine, and thinking thus, I sought in vain to find the reason. Friends of mine, and those I have, yourselves among the number, tell me circumstances may be hismed, and that some other day a kinder tise may smile. Fray Heaven send it may, and may we meet in times to come, as once we men in days of yore, or else bereft of favor here, where most I hoped and cared to please, where trumph graced the first my maiden brow, I'll seek has shade of quiet life and breash and the unseen, rejoicing much, if friends a few are spared to bless and souther my path adown the vale, where rest and meditation it the soul to take its final flight to realms above.

of the "cfroumstances over which the fair Julia has no control." we are left somewhat in the dark; but a glimmer of light is thrown upon them by the following belligerent card to the Cincinnati Commercial:-

A CARD.

A CARD.

INTERNAL RY., Jan. 16, 1856.

In the columns of the Columbian and Enquirer, of Tuesday, I find a communication under the editorial head, professing to be a criticism upon Mrs. Julis Bead. Hayne, with a speech, said to have been delivered on Saturday evening, at the close of her engagement at the National theatre. Ideane, through your paper, to stamp as a falsehood the entire report, and brand the author as an unblusting liar. No such speech was made, either then or at any other time. I have taken measures to ascertain the perpetrator of this cowardly act, and in the meantime beg that you will give publicity to this communication. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GAIT HOUSE. GALT HOUSE.

In reply to this "Card," the reporter of the Columbian, over the name of John F. King, admits that Mrs. Hayne never made the absurd speech attributed to her: and that his article does not positively say that she did; that he thought the thing would be understood, in fact, as a quiz; but he also says that he did really regret to see her audiences so slim, and was not altogether pleased to observe citizens generally carry their prejudices against others to such an extent as to seem to ignore her unimpaired claims to consideration as one of the first of American actresses." The reporter further disclaims any disrespect of Mrs. Hayne, but declares that he holds her in high respect and esteem, apologises for his unwar_ rantable conduct, and says that if Mr. Havne is not satisfied with this he need not be hurling his offensive epithets at the reporter from a point full a hundred and fifty miles off, but has only to call upon the offending party to be convinced that "personal fear" has had nothing to do with his explanation.

We think the merits of this case may be briefly summed up: The silly and ridiculous speech put into the mouth of Mrs. Hayne was an unjustifiable and outrageous proceeding in every sense. On the other hand, the violent card of Mr. Hayne does not mend the matter; but we trust that subsequent negotiations will have obviated any necessity for active hostilities between the parties. This is me world, and without a little philosophy and diplomacy we can't get along at

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE-MR. CLAYTON ON THE CLAYTON-BUL-WER TREATY.-We transfer to our columns this morning, in extenso, the recent important debate in the United States Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The speech of Mr. Clayton, prima facie, makes a clear case of double shuffling and bad faith against John Bull. and a complete vindication of the wisdom of Mr. Clayton himself in the negotiation of that treaty. But unfortunately, "it won't stay put" where Mr. Clayton puts it. His speeches upon the subject, from time to time, would fill a large volume; and still the working of the treaty, and the loopholes in it which England has apprepriated to creep in and to creep out of, as oceasion may require, are quite enough to satisfy us that in 1850 our negotiator, Mr. Clayton, was sold—that the treaty was a trick and that he didn't see through it.

But apart from these dodges upon technicalities, the plain intent and objects of the treaty have been sufficiently violated by England to render it a pullity-a dead letter. I ought to be so declared by our government, executive and legislative-the first thing after a settlement with England, for what she has done and failed to do in the premises. All that is necessary to bring Palmerston and Clarendon to a definite understanding and reparation, is a bold and uncompromising demand for a yea or nay-peace or war. We expect much from the Senate in the prompt solution of this squabble. The subject is set apart as the special question for to-morrow, and Gen. Cass and others will no doubt throw a flood of light upon it, and materially contribute to strengthen the evidently failing strength of Messrs. Pierce and Marcy. A firm stand will secure the right without the hazards of war; and this being done, all further trouble for the future will be avoided by knocking this Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the head, and by falling back upon the Monroe doctrine of British nonintervention in the affairs of our independent neighbors. THE PITTSBURG ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION-

ANTICIPATIONS OF THE ABOLITION LEAGUE.-The Ohic State Journal, (black republican,) in commenting upon the General Anti-Slavery Convention which is to meet at Pittsburg on the 22d February, and upon the Know Nothing National Council, which on the same day is to meet at Philadelphia, thus boasts of the expectations of the Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance:pectations of the Holy Anti-Stavery Alliance:

As this meeting at Pittsburg is to be an informal and advisory one, for the purpose of consultation, we trust as many of the republicans of Ohio as can convenien by attend will be present. The occasion will be a very interesting and important one. The Know Nothing Convention will be in session at Philadelphia at the same time. We look for nothing but a grand explosion on that coasion. The delegates from the Southern States will insist upon the support of the Philadelphia platform of June last. The delegates from the needs go instructions.

ed to oppose it, and to insist upon the restoration of the Missouri compromise. The convention will split and be shivered to atoms on this rock. The North will teen find its duty and interest in a union upon some common basis upon which all the fiseas of the constitution and the Union can raily. Let the republicans of Ohio be fully represented at Fitteburg.

There it is. The Philadelphia Council is tobe "shivered to atoms on this rock" of the. slavery question. Wm. H. Seward has decided it-Gen. Wilson has declared that it shall be done-Mr. Banks, the Seward candidate for Speaker at Washington, has sunk his Know Nothingism in his abolitionism to this end, and from fifty to sixty Northern members of Congress, elected as Know Nothings, have been working and voting with the abolition Banks party in Congress. All these facts render it certain that the Philadelphia Councils of the 18th and 22d February will result either in the rapid reconstruction of the American Order upon a solid basis, or its speedy dissolution as an independent party. Let the delegates to Philadelphia go prepared for active. and decisive work.

MR. BOTTS COMES UP MISSING,-The late-Know Nothing State Council of Virginia voted down the motion of Mr. Botts to set aside the twelfth section, and re-affirmed the whole Philadelphia platform. Mr. Botts and his little Richmond movement are thus set aside by the State Council. What will the New York Broome County Triangle brothers think of this?

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton. Bosron, Jan. 26, 1856. The trial of Messes. Coburn and Dalton progressionly, and will probably occupy two or three days next week. Josiab Porier, who was also severely beaten by the defendants in this case for alleged intimacy with eir wives, was on the stand nearly hours. testimony was not important, being confined by the ruling of the Court to his general intimacy with Sumner, and the identification of a letter alloged to have been written by Sugner to Mrs. Dalton. The letter it-

From the South. THE SOUTHERN MAIL—COLD WEATHER IN TEXAS— ALL QUIET ON THE MEXICAN PRONTIER, EYC.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26 1856. New Orleans papers of Saturday of last week are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 15th inst. The weather was very cold there and at Austin. Advices from the Rio Grands report the Mexican frontier quiet The "sea serpent" had appeared off Corpus Christi

Риплеприя, Jan. 26, 1856. This afternoon, as a large company were upon the De laware river, opposite the upper part of the city, the icegave way, carrying down a sleigh containing a gen

Sad Accident on the Delaware River.

and four ladies. One of the ladies, a widow, by the name of Albright, was drowned. The others were rescued. Schooner Arcturus Ashore. Boston, Jan. 26, 1856 The Cape Cod telegraph reports that the schoozer Arcturus, of Saco, Me. went a hore yesterday on Great Har-ber Bar. The crew were all saved, though badly frost-

The weather here during the past furty-eight hours has been clear and steadily cold, the thermometer averaging about eight degrees above zero.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1856.

Stocks are firm—quotations as follows:—Pennsylvania
fiyes, 82½; Reading Rairread, 42½; Long Island, 14; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

Chicago desires us to any that the makery corps in thacity, which is the "exact counterfact in dress" of the New York Light Guard, have resolved to accept an ivitation to participate in the selebration at Cincinnati, and that the Chicago soldiers hope to meet their New York conferes on that interesting occasion. We have not been informed as to the action of the New York Light Guard

A NEW ACTOR AT BURTON'S .-- Mr. Burton announces the engagement of Mr. H. A. Perry as the principal light dian at his theatre. Mr. Perry is one of the very best American actors, and he will doubtless be a great favorite at Burton's theatre. He has played brief engagements at several of the city theatres. Mr. Perry will make his first bow to the Chambers street sudier on Monday, as George Gossamer, in "Laugh Can." On dil that the "Winter's Tale" is in rehearsal

WALLACK'S THEATRE-" A CURIOUS CASE."-A two act

comedy under the above title was done last night for the first time here. It was written for Mr. Charles Matthews, and first played at the Princess' theatre, London, three or four years since, when Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Stirling played the principal parts. The plat runs thus:-Mr. Charles Stanton (Levere) is a pawnbroker who has an intimate though inquisitive friend, Mr. Twiggleton (Walcot.) He is married, but is inconstant. Mrs. Aubrey (Mrs. Walcot) is an old flame of Stanton's, and Mr Aubrey (Norton) is very jealous. Mrs. Twiggleton has been firting with a German baron, and every one thinks that her sister, Mrs. Aubrey, is the true culprit. The last named lady, to save her sister, purchases the German's silence and induces him to leave the country, by pledging her diamonds to Stanton. The jealousy of Aubrey makes him think that the act has been done for another purpose, and obliges her to get them back. All the parites are placed in a curious position, but the denouement clears Mrs. Aubrey, and confounce Twiggleton, who is taught that while he is interfering in the affairs of everyone else, he is blind to matters that touch him very nearly. It is a very nicely constructed piece, with crisp dialogue, odd situations, and full of lively, bustling action. The burden of the piece rested upon Mr. Walcot, who acced the principal part very nicely.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES-"MIDAS."-MISS Keene made her first essay at burlesque last evening, and produced the musical piece called "Midas," done on this ocsion for the first time in New York. The burlesque is not brilliant in the dialogue but it has some twenty or thirty songs and choruses, the execution of which gave an opportunity for the display of the excellent vocal and instrumental force attached to the Varieties. The Apollo was Miss Rosalie Durand, and she confirmed the favorable impression she has already made as a vocalist, receiving a deserved encore for her song, "Pray, Goody." Miss Durand, with a little more taste and cultivation, would be one of the best, as she is now one of the most popular vocalists of the day. Mr. H. Hall made a very good Midas, and the sfisir, which is only a pleasant trifle, was quite suc-cessful. It will be given sgain on Wonday, with "Much Ado About Nothing," with Miss Keene as Beatrice, and Mr. George Jordan as Benedick.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL RAHBOAD ACCHEST.—Coroner Gamble held an nquest at the New York Hospital upon the body of an Ile man, CO years of age, named Martin Fahey, who died from fracture of the leg accidentally received on the 24th ult., by being caught in the brake of one of the New York and Eric Bailroad cars at Piermont, Versict, "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland.

the best of brandy, even in its pure thate; and when the diffi-culty of obtaining that article in its purity unless from Custom Bouse lock, is considered, this gla is not only the best, but the salest liqueur which can be adopted for family use, as its pu-rity is gonzanteed by each bottle being sealed and labelled under the proprietor's signature, to counteriest which is a

under the proprietor's signature, to consteries which is selected in purchasing Charles' Londoncordial gin that it is absolutely "Charles'a." Unprincipled persons in the babit when it is asked for to attempt to substitute an article with similar tile, got up in initiation of it. London for the signature of Mr. Charles on ine label; also, the stamp on the seal, and buy none other. Charles' London cordial gin is put up in square bottles of one quart, and may be had of all druggists affected in a free control of the signature. It is provided that the charles' London cordial gin is put up in square bottles of one quart, and may be had of all druggists affected in the United States. Price, all per bottle, or wholesate of the sole importers.

Hat Binding Machines.—I. H. Singer & Co. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

The Cameo—Daguerreotype,—One Instanta-neous sitting; happy expression; complexion beaudful; the very pink of ones self. Taken only at WILLIAMSON'S, Brook-lyn, (Fulton ferry.)

Families, Hotel Keepers and Others Would do well in visiting the closing sale of wei goods at D. THOMAS, 141 Spring street, corner of Wooster. As the whole must be cleared out in three days, a still turber reduction will be made, offering a great inducement to economists, as such bargular are rately met with.